(b) and (c) The relation between a landlord and a tenant in the National Capital of Delhi are presently governed by the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. This Act was amended in 1960, 1963, 1976, 1984 and 1988. In 1992 a Model Rent Control Legislation was formulated by the Central Government and circulated to State Governments to enable them to carry out necessary amendments to their prevailing rent control laws. In the light of the Model Law, it was decided to amend the rent control law prevailing in Delhi. As the amendments were extensive and substantial in nature, it was decided to repeal the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 and replace it by a new Act. Accordingly, the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 was enacted in 1995. The new Act namely, Delhi Rent Act, 1995 has, however, not came into force so far primarily due to the representations received from tenants. The matter was examined again by the Government and it was decided in 1997 to carry out amendments in the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 before bringing it into force. Accordingly, the Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28.7.1997. The Bill was then referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development to examine and report. The Committee submitted Its report on 21.12.2000. The Government examined the Report of the Committee and accepted all its recommendations. A notice for moving official amendments has also been given to the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha. After the Bill is passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President, the Act alongwith amendments will be brought into force.

(d) On enactment, the Bill envisages to minimise distortions in the rental housing market and encourage the supply of rental housing both from the existing and the new housing stock.

Vacation of government accommodation by employees of Minto Road Press

2355. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Press employees of Minto Road Press have not vacated the Government accommodation

even after the concessional period allowed for retention has expired; and

(b) if so, the details of such persons who arc holding the Press pool accommodation for period exceeding one year after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) No, Sir. During the last three years (1.1.1999 to 31.12.2001) six instances of retention of Government accommodation, beyond the concessional period admissible under the allotment rules to retired employees, were reported in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi. However, in all these cases the quarter have been got vacated on their own or through the help of Police forces.

(b) In one case, a former Compositor, who retired on 29.2.1988, is still in possession of quarter No. G-105, Srinivas Puri, New Delhi as he has obtained a stay from the High Court of Delhi on 8.11.1990 for not being dispossessed of the said accommodation. The matter is *subjudice.*

Transfer of employees under DOPT guidelines

2356. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LDCs, UDCs, Assistants, Section Officers/ Deputy Directors working for more than 10 years in one department under his Ministry and its attached offices; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to transfer the above said officials as per DOPT guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) The details pertaining to LDCs,